

**Total no. of Pages:10**

**Class IX**  
**Mid Term Examination (2023-24)**  
**Social Science**  
**Set -B1**

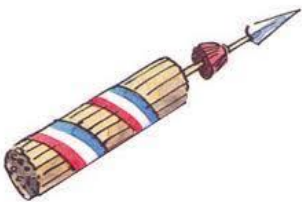
**Time: 3Hrs**

**Maximum marks:80**

**General Instructions:**


- 1. The Question paper consists of 10 printed pages.**
- 2. The Question Paper is divided into six sections-Section A, Section B, Section C, Section D, Section E and Section F**
- 3.The question paper has 37 questions in all.**
- 4. All questions are compulsory.**
- 5. Section A from Q1 to Q20 questions carry 1 mark each.**
- 6. Section B from Q21 to Q 24 carries 2 marks.**
- 7. Section C from Q25 to Q29 are very short answer type questions of 3 marks each.**
- 8. Section D Q30 to Q33 are long answer questions carrying 5 marks each.**
- 9. Section E from Q34 to Q36 are case study-based questions, carrying 4 marks.**
- 10. Section F Q37 is a Map Question with two parts-Part A-History Map Question (2 marks) & Part B Geography Map Question (3 marks).**
- 11. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions has to be attempted.**
- 12. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.**

<b>Section A</b> <b>Very Short Answer Questions</b>		<b>1x20=20</b>
<b>Q1.</b>	In 18th century France, the majority of people could not read or write. Thus, to communicate important ideas political symbols were used. Identify the significance of the given symbol.	<b>1</b>

	 <p>a) It was a symbol of military victory b) It represented the ruler's authority c) It symbolized strength in unity. d) It signified wealth and prosperity.</p>	
<b>Q2.</b>	<p>Read both statements carefully. Assertion (A): France was made a republic in 1791. Reason (R): The constitution of 1791 limited the powers of the monarch.</p> <p>Choose the most appropriate option: (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A). (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A). (c) (A) is true but (R) is false. (d) (A) is false but (R) is true.</p>	<b>1</b>
<b>Q3.</b>	<p>Which one of the following is NOT correctly defined?</p> <p>a) Infant mortality rate is the death of a child under one year of age. b) Birth rates are the number of babies born there for every 1,000 people during a particular period of time. c) Death rate is the number of people per 1,000 who die during a particular period. d) When the existing 'human resource' is further developed by becoming more educated and healthier, we call it physical capital formation.</p>	<b>1</b>
<b>Q4.</b>	<p>Which island group of India lies to its south-east?</p> <p>a) Maldives Islands b) Andaman and Nicobar c) Lakshadweep d) None of the above</p>	<b>1</b>
<b>Q5.</b>	<p>Which of these statements is/are correct in the case of Zimbabwe?</p> <p>(a) Popular governments are always democratic (b) Popular governments can be undemocratic (c) Popular leaders can be autocratic (d) Both (b) and (c)</p>	<b>1</b>
<b>Q6.</b>	<p>He overthrew a democratically elected government and declared himself the 'Chief Executive' of the country. Later he changed his designation to President in 2002. Which President of Pakistan was this?</p> <p>a. General Pervez Musharraf b. Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq</p>	<b>1</b>

	c. Farooq Leghari d. Muhammad Mian Soomro									
<b>Q7.</b>	Which of the following statements regarding the Constituent Assembly are true? 1. It was not based on an adult franchise. 2. It resulted from direct elections. 3. It was a multi-party body.. 4. It worked through several committees. Select the correct answer from the codes given below. (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3 (c) 1 and 4 (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4	<b>1</b>								
<b>Q8.</b>	Which of the following is a non-market activity? a) Production for secondary sector b) Production for self-consumption c) Production for trade d) Production for private sector	<b>1</b>								
<b>Q9.</b>	Social, economic and political Justice is (a) an idea enshrined in the Preamble to the Constitution of India (b) guaranteed by Fundamental Rights in the Constitution of India (c) a Directive Principle of State Policy taken into consideration while making enactments (d) guaranteed to the people by the writs issued by the High Courts and Supreme Court	<b>1</b>								
<b>Q10</b>	Which of the following philosophers refuted the doctrine of divine and absolute right?  (a) John Locke (b) Rousseau (c) Montesquieu (d) Voltaire	<b>1</b>								
<b>Q11.</b>	Which one of the following is the second biggest waterfall in India? a) Rajrappa waterfalls b) Vajrai waterfalls c) Shivasamudram waterfalls d) Nohkalikai waterfalls	<b>1</b>								
<b>Q12.</b>	Match the Column A with the Column B <table><tr><td>(a) Fraternity</td><td>(1) Fair treatment</td></tr><tr><td>(b) Justice</td><td>(ii) Fellow citizens</td></tr><tr><td>(c) Socialist</td><td>(iii) Equal opportunities</td></tr><tr><td>(d) Equality</td><td>(iv) Socio-economic equalities</td></tr></table> Choose the correct option A. (a)-(ii);(b)-(i); (c)-(iv);(d)-(iii) B. (a)-(iii);(b)-(i); (c)-(iv);(d)-(ii) C. (a)-(ii);(b)-(iv); (c)-(i);(d)-(iii) D. (a)-(iii);(b)-(i); (c)-(ii);(d)-(iv)	(a) Fraternity	(1) Fair treatment	(b) Justice	(ii) Fellow citizens	(c) Socialist	(iii) Equal opportunities	(d) Equality	(iv) Socio-economic equalities	<b>1</b>
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<b>Q13.</b>	<p>On 14th July, 1789 the people of the _____ estate attacked the Bastille prison and freed all the prisoners signalling the start of the _____.</p> <p>Choose the correct option to fill the blanks:</p> <p>a. Third, revolution b. Fourth, Russian war c. Second, movement d. First, civil war</p>	<b>1</b>
<b>Q14.</b>	<p>Read the statements and chose the correct option: Assertion (A): One of the distinct features of the Peninsular plateau is the black soil area known as Deccan Trap. Reason (R): Deccan Trap is of volcanic origin. Hence, the rocks are igneous.</p> <p>Options:</p> <p>a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A. b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A. c) A is correct, but R is wrong. d) A is wrong, but R is correct</p>	<b>1</b>
<b>Q15.</b>	<p>Which list of French leaders is in the correct chronological order?</p> <p>a) Louis XVI -Napoleon -Robespierre b) Robespierre-Napoleon -Louis XVI c) Louis XVI -Robespierre-Napoleon d) Napoleon -Louis XVI -Robespierre</p>	<b>1</b>
<b>Q16.</b>	<p>Which one of the following routes connects the countries of Europe in the West and the countries of East Asia?</p> <p>a) South Atlantic Oceanic Route b) Routes of Mediterranean Sea c) South Atlantic Oceanic Route d) Trans Indian Ocean Routes</p>	<b>1</b>
<b>Q17.</b>	<p>The Preamble of the Indian Constitution begins with which phrase?</p> <p>a) "We, the people of India..." b) "In the name of God..." c) "Justice, Liberty, Equality..." d) "Unity in diversity..."</p>	<b>1</b>
<b>Q18.</b>	<p>In which of the following sectors, banking, education, health, services, insurance, etc. are included?</p> <p>a) Primary sector b) Secondary sector c) Tertiary sector d) Primary and Secondary sector</p>	<b>1</b>

Q19.	<p>Study the given Cartoon</p>  <p>a) The cartoonist is criticizing the Iraqi election, suggesting that it was not truly democratic due to the presence of Saddam Hussein in the picture.</p> <p>b) The cartoonist believes that Saddam Hussein's regime should be reinstated, given his depiction behind bars.</p> <p>c) The cartoonist is celebrating the downfall of Saddam Hussein and portraying the Iraqi election as a step towards democracy</p> <p>d) The cartoonist is highlighting the chaos and instability in Iraq following Saddam Hussein's overthrow, implying that democracy has not been effectively established.</p>	1										
Q20.	<p>Match column A with column B and choose the correct option -</p> <table><tr><th>COLUMN A</th><th>COLUMN B</th></tr><tr><td>A. Chilika Lake</td><td>I. It is a crescent-shaped dune.</td></tr><tr><td>B. Barren island</td><td>II. It lies in Odisha.</td></tr><tr><td>C. Majuli,</td><td>III. It is an active volcano.</td></tr><tr><td>D. Barchan</td><td>IV. It is in Brahmaputra River.</td></tr></table> <p>Options-</p> <p>a) A-II, B-III, C- IV, D-I</p> <p>b) A-I, B-IV, C- II, D-III</p> <p>c) A-III, B-IV, C- I, D-II</p> <p>d) A-IV, B-II, C-III, D-I</p>	COLUMN A	COLUMN B	A. Chilika Lake	I. It is a crescent-shaped dune.	B. Barren island	II. It lies in Odisha.	C. Majuli,	III. It is an active volcano.	D. Barchan	IV. It is in Brahmaputra River.	1
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<p align="center"><b>Section B</b></p> <p align="center"><b>Very Short Answer Type Question</b></p>	<b>2x4=8</b>
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<b>Q21.</b>	The sun rises two hours earlier in Arunachal Pradesh as compared to Gujarat in the west, but the watches show the same time. How does this happen?	<b>2</b>
<b>Q22.</b>	Why should we accept the Indian Constitution made by the assembly more than 70 years ago?	<b>2</b>
<b>Q23.</b>	Which were the important taxes prevalent in France during the pre-Revolution period?	<b>2</b>
<b>Q24.</b>	“A democratic government is a better government because it is a more accountable form of government”. Justify	<b>2</b>

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Section C</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Short Answer Type Questions</b></p>		<b>3x5=15</b>
<b>Q25.</b>	How are Western Ghats different from Eastern Ghats?	<b>3</b>
<b>Q26.</b>	Which groups of French society benefited from the revolution? Which groups were forced to relinquish power?  OR Draw up a list of democratic rights we enjoy today whose origins could be traced to the French Revolution.	<b>3</b>
<b>Q27.</b>	What is the difference between the working conditions of educated and uneducated women? Mention any three of them.	<b>3</b>
<b>Q28.</b>	Why did the constitution makers provide for the system of amendment?  OR Why is the Preamble called the preface of the Indian constitution?	<b>3</b>
<b>Q29.</b>	Discuss the significant difference between the Himalayan and the Peninsular rivers.	<b>3</b>

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Section D</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Long Answer Type Questions</b></p>		<b>5x4=20</b>
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<b>Q30.</b>	Describe the circumstances leading to the outbreak of revolutionary protest in France?  OR Describe the legacy of the French Revolution for the people of the world during the nineteenth and the twentieth centuries.	<b>5</b>
<b>Q31.</b>	Discuss any five steps which have been taken by the government to promote education/ improve elementary education in India.  OR What is unemployment? What kind of unemployment found in India? Explain any two of them.	<b>5</b>
<b>Q32.</b>	How was the Apartheid system oppressive for the blacks? Support your answer with five examples.  OR What is a constitution? Bring out the importance of the Constitution.	<b>5</b>
<b>Q33.</b>	Give a detailed description of Thar Desert. Write any five points.  OR Explain the classification of Northern Plains on the basis of its relief.	<b>5</b>

<b>Section E</b>		<b>4x3=12</b>
<b>Case Based Questions</b>		
<b>Q34.</b>	Read the source given below and answer the following questions: Investment in human resources (via education and medical care) can give high rates of return in the future. This investment on people is the same as investment in land and capital. One invests in shares and bonds expecting higher return in the future. A child, too, with investments made on her education and health, can yield a high return in the future in the form of higher earnings and greater contribution to society. Educated parents are found to invest more heavily on the education of their child. This is because they have realised the importance of education for themselves. Countries like Japan have invested in human resource. They did not have any natural resources. These countries are developed/rich countries. They import the natural resources needed in their country. They have invested in people, especially in the field of education and health. These people have made efficient use of other resources like land and capital. Efficiency and the technology evolved by people have made these countries rich/developed.  Q34.1. What do you understand by 'people as a resource'? Q34.2. How did Japan become rich/developed? Q34.3. Educated parents are found to invest more heavily in the education of their child. Give the reason.	<b>1+2+1</b>
<b>Q35.</b>	Read the source given below and answer the following questions:	<b>1+1+2</b>

	<p>India has many lakes. These differ from each other in size and other characteristics. Most lakes are permanent; some contain water only during the rainy season, like the lakes in the basins of inland drainage of semi-arid regions. There are some lakes which are the result of the action of glaciers and ice sheets, while others have been formed by wind, river action and human activities.</p> <p>Lakes in the region of inland drainage are sometimes seasonal; for example, Sambhar Lake in Rajasthan, which is a saltwater lake. Its water is used for producing salt. Most of the freshwater lakes are in the Himalayan region. They are of glacial origin. In other words, they formed when glaciers dug out a basin, which was later filled with snowmelt. The Wular lake in Jammu and Kashmir, in contrast, is the result of tectonic activity. It is the largest freshwater lake in India. The Dal Lake, Bhimtal, Nainital, Loktak and Barapani are some other important freshwater lakes.</p> <p>Q35. 1. Name the largest freshwater lake in India.  Q35. 2. In which states is the Sambhar Lake located?  Q35. 3. State some economic benefits of rivers and lakes.</p>	
Q36.	<p>Read the source given below and answer the following questions:</p> <p>One of the most revolutionary social reforms of the Jacobin regime was the abolition of slavery in the French colonies. The colonies in the Caribbean - Martinique, Guadeloupe and San Domingo - were important suppliers of commodities such as tobacco, indigo, sugar and coffee. But the reluctance of Europeans to go and work in distant and unfamiliar lands meant a shortage of labour on the plantations. So, this was met by a triangular slave trade between Europe, Africa and the Americas. The slave trade began in the seventeenth century. French merchants sailed from the ports of Bordeaux or Nantes to the African coast, where they bought slaves from local chieftains. Branded and shackled, the slaves were packed tightly into ships for the three-month long voyage across the Atlantic to the Caribbean. There they were sold to plantation owners. The exploitation of slave labour made it possible to meet the growing demand in European markets for sugar, coffee, and indigo. Port cities like Bordeaux and Nantes owed their economic prosperity to the flourishing slave trade.</p> <p>(i) Why were Caribbean colonies important for France?  (ii) Who reintroduced Slavery in France?  (iii) Why did French get slaves from Africa?</p>	1+1+2

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Section F</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Map Skill Based Question</b></p>	2+3=5
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<p><b>Q37 A.</b></p>	<p>On the given outline Political Map of France, identify the place marked as (A) and (B) with the help of following information and write its correct name on the line marked near it.</p> <p>A. Place from where France gets its National Anthem.</p> <p>B. The place where the storming of the Bastille took place.</p> 	<p><b>2</b></p>
<p><b>Q37 B.</b></p>	<p>I. A feature is marked as A on the given political map of India. Identify the feature with the help of following information and write their correct name on the line marked in the map.</p> <p>A- A river</p>	<p><b>3</b></p>

II. Locate and label the following on the same political outline map of India.

B- Aravali Range

C- Malabar Coast

